

## CLASS XII, SOCIOLOGY

**Time allowed : 3 hours**

**Maximum Marks :**

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### General Instructions :

- (i) There are 25 questions in all.
  - (ii) All questions are compulsory
  - (iii) Questions No. 1-14 are of 2 marks each and are to be answered in about 30 words.
  - (iv) Questions No. 15-21 are of 4 marks each to be answered in about 80 words.
  - (v) Questions No. 22-24 are of 6 marks each to be answered in about 200 words.
  - (vi) Question No, 25 carries 6 marks and is to be answered based on the passage given.
  - (vii) Answers should be precise and to point.
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- Q.1 What are the prime features of industrial societies today ?  
(2)
- Q.2 What is meant by direct democracy ? (2)
- Q.3 What is meant by the phrase 'invisible hand' ? (2)
- Q.4 What is meant by corporate culture ? (2)
- Q.5 In what ways have transnational television companies adapted to the Indian audience? (2)
- Q.6 What are support prices? (2)
- Q.7 What is meant by cultural diversity ? (2)
- Q.8 Explain any one change that caste underwent during the colonial rule. (2)
- Q.9 How did colonial laws favour the owners and managers of the tea industry?  
(2)
- Q.10 Differentiate between a strike and a lockout. (2)
- Q.11 What does the theory of resource mobilization tell us about social movements? (2)
- Q.12 Describe assimilation the policies of a State. (2)

- Q.13 Mention any two structural changes brought about by colonialism ? (2)
- Q.14 What are some the problems faced by the mine workers? (2)
- Q.15 What is 'commodification' ? Explain with examples. (4)
- Q.16 What does civil society mean? Discuss some of the issues taken up by civil society organizations today? (4)
- Q.17 What are Nyaya Panchayats? What authority do they possess? (4)
- Q.18 Explain the economic policy of liberalization. (4)

OR

- Explain the impact of globalization on culture. (4)
- Q.19 What were the issues against which the leaders of the Jharkhand movement were agitating? (4)
- Q.20 In what ways can changes in social structural lead to changes in family structure? (4)

OR

- Highlight the sources of conflict between National development and tribal development.
- Q.21 What is the mass media expected to do in order to function as the 'watchdog of democracy" (4)
- Q.22 Define Sanskritization. Why was it criticized at different levels? (6)
- Q.23 Examine the three dimensions of un-touchability. Describe some of the State initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination. (6)
- Q.24 What were the major land reforms introduced after independence? (6)

OR

- What were the social consequences of the green revolution?
- Q.25 Read the following passage and answer the questions below: (6)

### **DOUBTS OVER LADLI EFFECT IN TONY \* AREAS**

New Delhi : In a first, 2008 saw more girls than boys being born in the

capital. "It is a little illogical to assume that Ladli has curbed femal foeticide in those classes too," said a senior official commenting on the adverse sex ratio in tony colonies. "The way we are interpreting the figure is simply that there is an increase in the registration of births of girls".

In order to qualify for the Ladli scheme, a family's annual income has to be less than Rs. 1 lakh a year. Ironically, the 2001 census clearly showed that the sex ratio is worst in middle class and upper middle class localities, including Punjabi Bagh, Greater Kailash and Malviya Nagar.

Under Ladli scheme, every girl child is entitled to Rs. 6000/5000 at the time of birth, depending on whether the baby was delivered in a government hospital or elsewhere. Then onward the government deposits Rs. 5000 each at the time of admission classes I, VI, IX, X and XII. The money is kept as a long term fixed deposit in the name of the child who can encash it when she turns 18.

(The Times of India, 15-08-09)

- (a) Define sex ratio. What is meant by an 'adverse' or falling sex ratio in this context?
- (b) Do you feel that schemes like the Ladli scheme will help to solve the problem of the adverse child sex ratio? Give reasons for your answer.